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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE.

Mr. Thomas Williams, yesterday, from the judiciary Committee, reported a bill to prevent removals from office, by the President, during the recess of Congress, because the incumbents do not agree with him on his Policy of Reconstruction. The bill has been carefully drawn. Whether or not it covers the case effectually, is beyond the sphere of our professional knowledge to determine. The framing of a bill for that end is manifestly a task of great nicety and difficulty. But this is certain, Congress is resolved to restrain this abuse of Executive power.

The republican journals of Indiana are scoring Mr. McCulloch, with a rough sort of justice, for his Serenade Speech. The one at Lafayette, edited by the Postmaster, says:

"Blessings on thee, old Thad! If there is any man inexcusable for his uncalled-for and indecent abuse of the people's representatives, that man is McCulloch. No one blames him, or cares much for his self-abasement, down into the very dirt, before Andrew Johnson; but that such a man, with such antecedents, should dare to cast filth upon the representatives of the people in Congress, is as disgusting as it is humiliating. Who ever cared for McCulloch's opinion on any constitutional question? When did he acquire that erudition and legal learning sufficient to enable him to stigmatize Trumbull, Lane, Fessenden, Colfax, and Schenck as "Constitution tinkers?" There is not a second-rate attorney in this State whose opinion, on any legal or Constitutional question, was not held at higher price than that of the man McCulloch three years ago. The Indianians who were willing to hope that the somewhat vague reputation he was said to have as a financier might be justified by his career in the Treasury, look with shame upon the indecent haste with which he strives to imitate the vulgarisms of his master.

"If Mr. McCulloch would save the shred of reputation left him, he had better go back to his coupons and interest tables, and leave the dirty business of addressing treasury pimps and whitewashed rebels to his master, who has more ability and more experience, as well as abundant aptitude and love, for that disgraceful business. Indiana shrinks from her proportion of the shame."

The following is the call for a Republican State Convention in Illinois, issued May 16:

"The Republican Union voters of Illinois who are in favor of keeping traitors out of the halls of Congress and of asserting and maintaining the right of the loyal people, through their representatives in Congress, to fix and determine the conditions in which the States lately in rebellion shall be permitted to participate in the government of the United States, will meet in convention on the 8th day of August, at 12 M., at Springfield."

This reads as if it had emanated from *men* who are not afraid to say that their souls are their own—and that they have true souls.

Wishing a brief escape from editorial duty we recently availed ourselves of a polite invitation from Captain M. A. Cox, of the steamer Fayette, to make a trip up the Monongahela. We were indebted to the Captain, and his gentlemanly clerk, Mr. John L. Moorhouse, for many courtesies. On the way down, at Brownsville, we changed off to the steamer Goliatin, Capt. A. S. Carlisle, to whom we are under many obligations for attentions. The trip was one of rare enjoyment. If any of our city readers—gentlemen or ladies—want a short respite from business, by all means make a trip up the Monongahela and back.

The loss to American commerce by the rebel pirates is not generally estimated high enough. The rebels had from first to last twenty destructive vessels afloat, and captured property to the amount of $25,546,000, of which $20,088,000 was destroyed. There were taken 6 steamers, 81 ships, 84 barques, and 70 schooners. The Alabama captured 69 vessels, worth $9,750,000; the Shenandoah 39, worth, $2,888,000; the Florida 35, worth $4,054,000. These statistics are compiled by the acting Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The British government ought to have an illustrated copy of this record.

Something New.—The Pennsylvania railroad have now under way a novel enterprise. They have employed a first-class photographer to superintend the photographing of all the property of the company and the various points of interest or beauty along the main line of its branches, having placed at the disposal of the artist a train of cars, fully offered for the work.—*Philadelphia Press.*

This enterprise is commendable, but it is not new or novel. The Erie Railway had a guide book of their route illustrated in this fashion several years ago.

The prediction is made that four of the Southern States will ratify the new Constitutional Amendment as soon as it shall come before them for action.

The Democrats of Illinois confess themselves "dead broke," and their Central Committee have decided not to put a State ticket in the field this year.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Jeff. Davis is convalescent.

—There are 3,054,940 souls in London.

—There were sixty-one suicides in Ohio last year.

—The Illinois Penitentiary contains nine hundred prisoners.

—The Swedenborgians are holding a convention in Boston.

—There are five thousand soldiers after office in Washington, D. C.

—The Trinity church property annually yields an income of $1,300,000.

—A Hindoostanee translation of Shakespeare has been published at Bombay.

—Calom Fletcher, deceased, of Illinois left two million dollars behind him.

—The Pall Mall *Gazette* calls the Prince of Wales an unmannerly, ill-bred fellow.

—Dickens has a golden speech. He gets ten thousand dollars for thirty readings in London.

—A *blot* upon the domestic character of New England women—learning to cook from a Frenchman.

—Disappointment in business and love caused Jacob Anther to blow his brains out in Poughkeepsie on Thursday.

—The Masons are to lay the corner stone of the Douglass monument. President Johnson is expected to deliver the oration.

—Adah Isaacs Menken is lying seriously ill at her residence in New York. Probably from a cold, the result of too much exposure.

—The shipments of gold by the steamers to Europe since the first day of January have amounted to twenty-nine millions six hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.

—James Stedman, a brick layer of New Albany, Ill., took whisky to such an extent as to destroy his mind, and in a fit of desperation swallowed a dose of laudanum and died.

—Mr. Buchser, an artist of fame in Europe, has been sent by the Swiss Government at Berne to the United States for the purpose of painting a national picture of an American historical event, to be placed in the capitol, "Palais Federale," at Berne.

CITY ITEMS.

Come and See Us,
At Concert Hall Shoe Store.

Men's Whole Leather Boots for $1.25.
At Gardiner's Concert Hall Shoe Store.

An Endless Variety
Of children's shoes at the Concert Hall Shoe store.

Buy To-Day.
Concert Hall Shoe Store sells the best Goods in the city.

Bargains
Always to be found at Concert Hall Shoe Store, No. 60 Fifth street.

See
Those pretty little blue shoes for children, at Concert Hall Shoe Store.

Those
"With buttons all over them," for children, at Concert Hall Shoe Store.

A Nice Assortment
Of children's fancy colored shoes, just received at Concert Hall Shoe Store.

Nicest Assortment
Of children's shoes in the city, at Gardner's Concert Hall Shoe Store.

Humphrey's Homœopathic
Medicines for sale at Fulton's Drug store, No. 108 Smithfield street.

A Fine Seven-Octave Piano
At the disposal of the patrons of Concert Hall Shoe Store who may at times have to wait their turns.

Dry Goods.
All the leading brands and at low prices, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Attention
Is directed to an advertisement under the head of Wants, in this morning's paper, in which there is an opportunity for young men out of employment.

Dress Goods,
In Grenadines, Organdies, Linens, Ginghams, Lehos, Bareges, Mozambiques, Crape, Delanes, &c. A good assortment on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Housekeepers
In want of Blankets will find them new, fresh and clean, at about half last season's prices, on the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Notice to the Merchant Tailors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.
The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held at the store of Messrs. Gray, Fossell & Rose, 62 Fifth street, this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Important business is to be transacted, and a full attendance is desired. J. St. Clair Gray, Secretary.

Children Having Worms.
Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.
Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

Household Furniture at Auction.
Will be sold, at No. 37 Anderson street, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, on Thursday, June 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m., Sofa, Reception and Easy Chairs; Extension, Card and Marble Top Tables; Hat Rack, Lounge, Bookcase, Washstands, Dressing Bureau, Sideboard, Refrigerator, Carpets, Blinds, Lace Curtains, Bedsteads, Dining-room and Kitchen Utensils, &c.
A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Shaw and Clark's
Improved Sewing Machine, adapted for every description of family sewing and tailoring. They hem, fell, stitch, bind, embroider, quilt and tuck. One hundred machines sold in a month, and the best of reference where they are in use. All of our Machines are warranted for five years. Agents wanted.
R. H. Loxb, Agent,
No. 112 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya—
The Three best known tonics, skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.
Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co.,
Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.
For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E. Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists.
mh28-Tdw6m

Words of Vital Interest.
Will the thousands who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore, invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impurestimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alterative as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would, of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored, of shattered nerves restrung, of headaches cured, of disordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heir, privation and toil defied, of hope reanimated, and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of Hostetter's Bitters

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt—Dangerous Illness of Thad. Stevens—Application for Jeff Davis' Release on Parole—Sentiment Prevailing in London: Thought to be at an End—Rumored Demand for the Fenian Prisoners by the British Minister—Jeff. Davis' Last Hope—$10,000 Offered for the Prisoner.

New York, June 4.—The morning papers have the following special dispatches from Washington:

The statement of the public debt for May will show a large decrease in the principal and in coin and currency on hand.

Stevens was taken ill on Thursday, and his friends express some apprehension of his condition.

Charles A. Dana, late of the Chicago *Republican*, is in Washington as a witness before the Blaine-Conkling Investigating Committee. It is asserted that he will contradict several statements in Gen. Fry's letter.

Dispatches from Richmond, state the counsel for Jeff. Davis intend making application to the court meeting there to-day for the release of their client on parole, and think they will be successful.

Eleven thousand, eight hundred and eighty-two acres of land were taken up in the Iowa Land Offices in April, for actual homestead settlement. The cash sales amounted to $5,300.

New York, June 4.—Specials to the morning papers say that the government considers the invasion of Canada substantially at an end.

Wade Hampton, late from Mosby's guerrillas, has been elected mayor of Leesburg, Virginia. He was pardoned several months ago.

It is said that the British Minister has demanded the release of the Fenians, by the government of the captured Fenians. It is not improbable that the request will be complied with, though the Government has not yet decided.

Charles O'Connor had interviews with the President, concerning the trial of Jeff. Davis. He says they are ready to proceed with the trial, but if the Government is not ready, they will ask the release of Davis on parole, with such security as the Government may ask. They offer bail from one hundred thousand dollars to ten million dollars.

—James Stedman, a brick layer of New Albany, Ill., took whisky to such an extent as to destroy his mind, and in a fit of desperation swallowed a dose of laudanum and died.

—Mr. Buchser, an artist of fame in Europe, has been sent by the Swiss Government at Berne to the United States for the purpose of painting a national picture of an American historical event, to be placed in the capitol, "Palais Federale," at Berne.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FENIAN ADVICES.

British Gunboats in the St. Lawrence.

HAMMINGFORD THE THREATENED POINT.

U. S. Artillery Stationed at St. Albans

THE FENIANS PREPARING FOR A MOVEMENT.

Attack on a Canadian Bank Expected.

New York, June 4.—A Montreal dispatch of last night says the Royal Mail steamer Himilaya has arrived at Quebec with the Canadian One Hundredth, or Prince of Wales regiment, together with the Forty-third Regulars, direct from Malta, to meet the defence of the St. Lawrence. Gunboats have been improvised from tugboats plying in those waters, equipped and manned by marines from Her Majesty's corvettes—the Pirades lying at this point and the Aurora at Quebec. These gunboats will be equipped with Armstrong guns and twelve-pounder howitzers. They sailed tonight under sealed orders. The Seventh Fusileers, from Quebec, with the Fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the Prince Consort's Own, from this city, are under marching orders to-night. Reinforcements are now known to be on the way here from Halifax, and the steamer Belgian will bring troops from England. Hummingford is at this moment, 12:30 A. M., the threatened point. The Canadian forces are strong there.

New York, June 4.—A special to the *Herald* dated to-day from St. Albans says: Another company of United States Artillery from Fort Independence arrived here this morning. The United States authorities are using every effort to preserve neutrality. The Fenians are preparing for a movement.

New York, June 4.—A special to the New York *Herald*, dated Stanstead, June 4, on the Canada line, says: The village is filled with British volunteers. Reports are current of an expected Fenian attack. A rumor that an attempt was to be made to capture a bank at Bedford, Stanbridge station, caused the sudden removal of deposits therefrom last night. A camp of the Twenty-fifth Highlanders is located at St. Alexander, a short distance hence.

Watertown, N. Y., June 3.—General Meade and staff passed through here this morning, en route to the frontier.

General Sweeny, with one hundred and fifty Fenians, passed through here to-day.

The United States Marshal here received nine dozen sets of accoutrements on the Saturday evening's train.

All was quiet north of Ogdensburg this morning.

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Steamers City of London and Nova Scotian Arrived.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS STILL GLOOMY.

Russian and Turkish Armies at Moldavia.

FRENCH ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING.

Proposed European Conference

POLITICAL SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Franchise Reforms in England.

New York, June 4.—The steamer City of London arrived from Liverpool on the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th.

Cork papers of Thursday contain the following items: The London *Express* announces the suspension of Robinson, Croyton & Co., bankers, Manchester. Liabilities not large.

A telegram from Jassay announces the entry of the combined Russian and Turkish corps de armee into Moldavia on the 23d. Omar Pasha commands the Turks, and General Kotzebue the Russians.

Farther Point, June 4.—The steamer Nova Scotia, from Liverpool on the 24th, via Londonderry 25th, has passed this port.

Cotton declined ⅛d for American on the week, and ⅛@⅜d for other descriptions. Sales of the week 44,000 bales, Middling uplands 12¾d; Middling uplands 12d. The market closing dull and weak. 5-20s 61@64¼; Consols 86⅞@87¾. Erie Shares 41¾@42; Illinois Central shares 75@76. Breadstuffs nominal, and provisions declining.

The political situation is unchanged.

More failures are reported, and financial affairs are gloomy.

The steamer Etna, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 24th ult., The steamer Scotia, from New York, was reported off Crook Haven on the 23d, on May 24.

A number of the large warehouses of the London and Northwestern and Great Western Railways at Manchester were burned on the morning of the 23d. Loss £100,000.

A Brussels telegram states that a letter from Paris states the French Government is raising to their full complement all regiments belonging to the army of Paris and the army of Lyons. France will have the army on a war footing in a fortnight, ready to be placed in observation on the German and Italian frontiers.

The Italian and Austrian Governments have announced intentions in respect Swiss neutrality in the event of war.

Paris telegrams of the 23d say that the *Moniteur Du Soir* states that France, England and Russia do not wish to go to the extremities of war, but solely to propose a basis of certain deliberations, and to direct the discussion of the Conference to the points constituting the cause of the collision. Preliminaries are now arranging the terms of a note intended to be sent to Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort and Florence.

La Presse says the reply of Russia is still expected. When it arrives, a few days must still elapse before the dispatch of the Collective letters of the Powers. The conference may probably meet in three weeks hence, but it will be difficult to accomplish this.

The Paris bourse was flat and lower. Rentes 53f. 35c.

Prince Charles, of Hohenzollern, was enthusiastically received by the National Assembly of the Danubian Principalities.

The European crisis and political situation is unchanged. There is nothing definite as to a Congress.

The latest Bremer papers considers an outbreak of war inevitable, even supposing a Congress is held.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* telegraphs on the 23d that though the English, Russian and French Conference relating to the Congress have not yet been officially communicated to Count Mensdorf, the nature of them has been made known to him. It is probable that the Austrian government will prove its earnest wish to avoid war by accepting the invitation to the Convention. Another Vienna dispatch says the American Cabinet is not in principle disinclined to take part in the Congress, provided no definite programme for negotiation be laid down, but only the general conference to preserve peace be regarded as the object to be held in view at the Conference.

Liverpool, May 25.—P. M.—*Latest via Londonderry.*—The political situation is unchanged. The financial affairs are exceedingly gloomy, and rumors of failures unabated.

Liverpool, May 25.—Cotton—The Broker's Circular reports the sales for the week at 44,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were taken by speculators, and 6,000 to exporters. The market declined to 12⅝@12¾d for American; 12¾d for other descriptions. The quotations were: Fair Orleans, 12¾d; Middling Mobile, 12¾d; fair Uplands, 14d; new Uplands, 12d. The market to-day, Friday, is dull, and prices are weak; sales, 5,000 bales; Stock in port, 1,005,250 bales, of which 411,000 bales are American.

The Manchester markets are closed in consequence of the holidays.

The bution in the Bank of England had decreased £452,000.

The London *Times* again assails the American radicals for their war on President Johnson and flatly proposed Jeffy Davis's release South, declaring that England cannot sympathize with them.

It is said that Austria was very glad to have an excuse to abandon the idea of forwarding troops to Mexico.

Mr. Bright, M. P., publishes a very stirring letter on the subject of franchise reform in England. He thinks that British working men and the liberated negroes of America now stood on the same footing with regard to the right of voting, and advises the former that the future of their class as citizens is now in their hands.

Jeff. Davis.

New York, June 4.—The *Tribune* to-day, speaking of Jeff. Davis, uses the following language: If Mr. Davis is to be tried as it seems to us he ought to be, we can imagine no reason for deferring his trial. If he has been unjustly proclaimed an assassin, he should somehow be released from the blasting incupation, and if he is not to be tried but is merely held until public sentiment will admit of his liberation, or protest against the policy as unworthy, the people of this country are not children. Even if the object of his imprisonment were to render him sole idol of late rebels, making them forget all his faults in their sympathy for his condition, it has already been fully achieved. Let us have an end of shame—either try him or let him go.

LATEST FENIAN NEWS.

Excitement Subsiding in Canada.

MORE FENIAN ARMS CAPTURED.

Expedition Gone from Dunkirk.

A FENIAN SPY SHOT.

Habeas Corpus Asked for the Prisoners

PRESERVATION OF NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Sweeny's Objective Point Beauhamois

GREAT FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Feeling in New York.

COLORED MEN OFFERING THEIR SERVICES.

Toronto, C. W., June 4.—The excitement of the Fenian invasion has rapidly subsided. Exposed points were all fully prepared for any emergency, and military arrangements are constantly being perfected. Traffic on the Great Western and other railways is going on with the usual regularity.

Buffalo, June 4.—About fifteen cases of arms were seized by the United States authorities at Central depot to-day.

Several hundred Fenians arrived in the city this evening, and they still hint at a movement in the frontier, especially as but a small body of British troops are now at Fort Erie, most of the force there yesterday having been ordered elsewhere. Quite a number of Fenians are reported as having left Dunkirk today. Their destination only a surmise.

It is understood that a writ of habeas corpus has been sued in the case of the Fenian prisoners now in the custody of the authorities here, and it is hinted that the officers and men are to be got off somehow, which remains to be seen.

Since the failure of their movement in this quarter is so patent, it will not be improper to state that when the movement was first begun, a member of the Fenian Council stated to the agent of the Associated Press, in confidence, that Hamilton was the first point aimed at, and that they expected its capture easily. This may have been as true as the statement made by some party that the Fenians took over from here cannon, when the facts proved that they had none. Head Centre O'Day positively asserted to us that they had thirteen batteries in Canada. There is a rumor that one Fenian spy had been tried by drum-head court-martial and shot as a spy by the English at Fort Erie.

Ogdensburg, May 4.—General Meade and staff are perfecting arrangements to preserve the neutrality laws. Sweeny will go to Malone Junction with General Sweeny and some two hundred Fenians. General Meade thinks the Fenians gathered in New York means fight. Sweeny and his men left De Kalb Junction for Malone, where nearly one thousand Fenians are gathered. Three companies of regular troops arrived at Ogdensburg. Twenty-eight companies now at Plattsburg, at Present. Two British mail steamers are kept fired up, ready to transport troops to any point. It is thought Sweeny's objective point is Beauhamois, Canada. General Meade goes east to-night. There is great excitement here.

St. Johns, C. E., June 4.—The town is patrolled by mounted men of the Montreal Cavalry. The inhabitants are entirely quiet and apparently indifferent whether Fenians come or not. A large number of families have left for the States, in apprehension of a Fenian raid. United States Consul Moorhead keeps the American flag flying over the consulate.

Philadelphia, June 4.—The excitement among the Fenians in this city, to-day, is intense. Large amounts of money are being subscribed by the O'Mahony men as well as the friends of Sweeny, to aid the cause, and rumors are current that reinforcements are being sent rapidly forward. A mass meeting of all Irishmen and their friends will be called for to-morrow or next day. The friends of Col. O'Neill, expecially those who served with him in the Union army in the west and south, and aided in the capture of Col. Morgan, sympathize with him in his capture. Colonel O'Neill was a gallant soldier in the Union army, and not a rebel officer, as has been reported.

New York, June 4.—The Fenian excitement is intense here to-day. It is said that a number of men will leave before morning for Canada, and individuals, by twos and threes.

It is declared at the Fenian headquarters that Colonel O'Neill's defeat will not check the movement against Canada, and that the main attack is yet to be made by General Sweeny. A delegation of colored men have offered their services to fight for the Fenian cause. The Fenians declare that the troops of O'Neill were betrayed. The Irish population are still sanguine of great success in the provinces.

Hamilton, June 4.—The recent Fenian troubles have not caused the slightest interruption of the Great Western Railway. Freight and passenger trains are running regularly.

Chicago, June 4.—Five hundred Fenians left for the East this evening via Crestline and Cleveland. A regiment is reported to have left by lake to-day. The report lacks confirmation.

FAILURE OF THE BANK OF LONDON.

A New York Banking House Suffers.

FAILURE OF A LIVERPOOL COTTON FIRM

New York, June 4.—The *Commercial's* money article says: Private dispatches from London by the Nova Scotia report the pressure as still severe. The Bank of London was reported as having failed. One banking firm in this city draws upon that institution, but from the high standing of the firm, there is, perhaps, no ground for apprehension that the buyers of their bills on London will suffer.

Private advices also report the failure of A. K. Cobrough & Co., Liverpool, a large firm in the cotton trade.

At the arrival of the Nova Scotia's news none of the recent large shipments of gold from this side had been received. On the afternoon of the 25th the Scotia, with $1,086,743 of our gold, was off the coast, and the City of Paris, with $5,006,401, would be due in two or three days after the arrival of the Scotia. It is unfounded to suppose that the effect of these large receipts of gold will give a very different tone to the news by the Scotia.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Rebel General Accepts Position in the Fenian Ranks—A Cotton Ship Struck with Lightning—Alexandria Overflowed from a New Crevasse—Floods in Texas.

Memphis, June 4.—It is reported that General W. H. Jackson, late of the Confederate army, has accepted a brigadiership in the Fenian army. He leaves here for the front to-morrow.

At New Orleans the ship Artisian, loading for Boston, with two thousand bales of cotton, was struck by lightning. Her cargo was partially destroyed by fire, and the vessel sunk. The value of the cargo was four hundred thousand dollars.

The bark Woodward, from Liverpool to Galveston, bulged in twelve feet water near Galveston. The vessel will be got off and the cargo saved in good condition.

Cotton nominal, sales, two hundred bales low middling at 33@33c. Receipts, thirty-seven hundred and thirty-five bales. Sterling, fifty-six cents. New York exchange, ¾c premium. Freights unchanged.

The Eighteenth New York Cavalry arrived from Texas, homeward bound. Most of the troops left are coming home.

Heavy rains have made new crevasses. A ship was driven ashore outside by the storm.

The details of the overflow of Alexandria are heartrending. The people were driven to rafts for protection, and an immense amount of property was destroyed. No relief is possible till the floods subside. The floods in Texas overflowed and devastated all the bottoms, and the injury to the crops is extensive. The crevasse below is stopped.

Spanish Fleet Recalled from Peru and Chili—Rumored Transfer of Mexican Affairs to Santa Anna.

New York, June 4.—The *Courier Des Etats Unis* learns that Admiral Tenez, of the Spanish fleet, has been ordered by the Government to forthwith leave the waters of Peru and of Chili. The reason of this sudden recall is the winter now setting in the South Pacific, which exposes these ships to the peril of the tempests. Part of the squadron is to winter in Philippines, and the other at Rio Janeiro or Montevideo. Next season, it is added, a new iron-clad Teuton, and other vessels, will be added to the attacking fleet, when the Spanish Government will settle its quarrel with Peru and Ecuador.

The *Estafette*, not a very reliable authority, says: A letter from one of Juarez's Ministers, dated in the latter part of last month, at Paso Del Norte and Mesilla, and informing Juarez's leaders and other Liberals that Juarez, at a council of his ministers, had determined to transfer the direction of affairs to General Santa Anna, who would undertake the political restoration of the country.

The Canadian Fisheries—Tree Planting on the Woodless Plains of the West.

Washington, June 4.—The Canadian government has decided to issue licenses to fishing vessels for fifty cents per ton, and to confer equal rights upon American fishermen.

Hon. Commissioner of Public Lands, under lead of their Chairman, Hon. G. W. Julian, seems intent upon arriving at some tangible conclusion concerning tree planting on the woodless western plains, which is attracting such wide-spread mention. They have asked for a report on this subject from the Agricultural Department; also one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as to the character of the Indian College in Kansas, which proposes to plant ten thousand acres of experimental forests within five years.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Washington City, June 4, 1866.

SENATE.

The Postmaster-General sent in a response to the inquiry as to the cost, practicability, &c., of connecting a national telegraphing system with the post office department.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a resolution to restore Lieutenant Commander Richard M. Law, of the United States navy, to the active list, which was passed.

At one o'clock the reconstruction resolution was taken up.

The question was upon the adoption of the following amendment.

Section 4. The obligations of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defence of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

Mr. Hendricks took the floor and delivered a speech against the pending proposition. He commenced with a review of the proceedings by which the measure was agreed upon in the Senate, characterizing it the most extraordinary and unusual. He did not believe that the people would endorse any such proceedings. They demand to know why such a proposition was adopted and presented to them for ratification. He did not believe that the present was the proper time for amending the Constitution, eleven States being denied representation in Congress. The second section, he said, was unjust to the South and West. If it was proposed to change the basis of representation in the House, why not change it in the Senate also. This was prohibited by the Constitution, but the power that made could unmake. It was manifestly unjust to the northwest that the six New England States had equal power in the Senate with the six great States of the West. The third section was penal and contrary to a course dictated by wisdom or by magnanimity to a fallen foe. The fourth any fifth sections were unnecessary, as the national debt would never be repudiated and the rebel debt would never be paid. He characterized the whole measures not a necessity of the government, but merely a part of a political programme.

At the close of Mr. Hendrick's remarks the pending amendment was adopted.

Certain verbal amendments to the fifth section were then agreed to.

Mr. Van Winkle submitted an amendment as a new section that every person mentioned or described in section three of this article who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and upon whom no prosecution for treason has been instituted within a year, shall, at the expiration of that time upon taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States, be exempted from all pains, penalties and liabilities for such participation in the rebellion.

Mr. Davis demanded the nays and yeas upon this amendment with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Riddle, Van Winkle and Willey—5.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Crogin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—29. So the amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Henderson offered the following: Strike out of section two of the proposed amendment, the following: "But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male inhabitants, being citizens of the United States, not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of such male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age in such state," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Excluding two-thirds of such persons as have been discharged from involuntary servitude by any proclamation of the President of the United States or by amendment to the Constitution of the United States since the year 1861, and to whom the elective franchise may be denied. This was disagreed to.

Mr. Doolittle offered the following as a substitute for the second section:

After the census to be taken in the year 1870, and each succeeding decennial census, Congress shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to the number in each State of male citizens over twenty-one years of age, qualified by the laws thereof to choose members of the most numerous branch of its legislature, and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the value of the real and personal taxable property situated in each State, not belonging the State or to the United States.

Mr. Doolittle explained the effect of such an amendment as he proposed upon the representation of the different States, reading a table recently published in the newspapers on Edden's.

Mr. Poland took the floor to address the Senate at length in the pending proposition, but gave way to Mr. Doolittle who, at three o'clock, moved an executive session, which was held, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States for bills, Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to enable guardians and committees of lunatics to vote at elections held in the District of Columbia. It was read twice and referred to the Committee for the District.

Mr. Jencks introduced a bill to alter places of holding Circuit Court of the United States for Rhode Island District, and amendatory of the several acts relating to the Courts of the United States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wright introduced a joint resolution relative to a fresh water basin for iron clads at Tappan Bay, on the Hudson river, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Lincoln, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Farnsworth introduced a bill to amend the practice of United States Courts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Price introduced a bill regulating the tenure of certain offices, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that officers who hold their office by appointment from the President or any of the heads of departments, shall hold their offices for four years from the date of their commissions, but shall be subject to removal during their term of office, except for malfeasance, and in all cases where the advice and consent of the Senate is necessary to appointment the same advice and consent shall be necessary before any removal shall be effected; provided, that this act shall not apply to those holding positions merely as clerks.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to provide for the geological survey of the Territory of Nebraska, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands; also a bill to provide for the erection at Nebraska City of buildings for Postoffice and Internal Revenue office, and for holding United States Courts, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Burleigh, of Dakotah, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the amount paid to Indian tribes for various purposes.

The preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, on Monday last, and then, objections having been made, went over under the rules, came up next in order. The preamble and resolutions will be found complete on second page.]

Laid over for one day, under the rule.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Williams to specify precisely what he would have done in order to have made treason odious in his estimation.

Mr. Williams replied that he would punish it.

Mr. Eldridge expressed a wish that Mr. Williams would amend his resolution so as to specify what he would have done.

Mr. Williams said he would have done precisely what he presumed Mr. Eldridge would not have.

Mr. Eldridge inquired what that was, but received no direct reply. Mr. Williams remarked that the preamble was a mere recital of facts taken from a loyal paper in Augusta, Ga. He moved the previous question. Mr. Raymond suggested that some debate should be allowed, so that the House might know on what evidence the statement rested. He was entirely ignorant of the facts on which he could base his vote for either the preamble or the resolution.

Mr. Williams declined to withdraw the previous question, as it was not a question of evidence, but of information. The statement in the preamble was taken from a newspaper published in the city of Augusta, under the denomination of the *Loyal Georgian*.

After some further running discussion, the previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted without a division. The preamble was agreed to by yeas 73, nays 30.

Adjourned.

THE CHOLERA.

Five New Cases and Ten Deaths at Quarantine—Coney Island not to be Occupied for Hospital Purposes—Mass Meeting of Opponents to the New York Excise Law.

New York, June 4.—The report from quarantine to-day shows five new cases of cholera and ten deaths. Four patients have been returned to the Peruvian, and eighty-eight cases are now in the hospital ship.

The report about the occupation of Coney Island for quarantine grounds proves untrue. An injunction has been granted against the boards of health occupying any part of the Island for that purpose.

The opponents of the Excise Law held a large meeting in Union Square this afternoon. The attendance was large and much enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made from three stands, denouncing the law as unjust and oppressive in the extreme.

A correspondent from this city writes to a Boston paper that he has received authoritive information of the death of the Spanish Admiral Nunez, of wounds received off Callao.

Arms Seized by the United States Government—The Fenians Recapture them and Steal a Train of Cars to Ship them North—United States Troops After them.

Watertown, N. Y., June 4.—The United States Marshal seized two cases containing arms and ammunition while passing through this place, this afternoon, for the north. This evening a party of Fenians came from Potsdam, and, taking possession of the locomotive, started towards Cape Vincent, in which direction arms had been taken for safety, as there was no force here to protect them. They found cars at Chaumont, and are momentarily expected back to pass here on their way north.

A party of about thirty men made a raid on the store of T. D. Ely where the arms seized on Saturday were deposited. They took them to the depot and will probably take them North with others. General Meade has sent troops from Ogdensburg to intercept them.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

(*ADDITIONAL ON THIRD PAGE.*)

The Gazette.—Persons leaving the city during the summer, can have the Gazette mailed to them by leaving their address at our counting room.

United Presbyterian General Assembly.

FOURTH DAY.

The Assembly met at the usual hour, the Moderator, Dr. Kerr, in the chair. After prayer by the Moderator, the roll was called and the minutes of Saturday's session were read and approved.

The Committee on the Directory of Public Worship, which was sent in overture for the consideration of the Presbyteries at the last session of the Assembly, submitted a report setting forth the objections to the book, together with the amendments proposed, and the number of votes cast for and against its adoption in the several Presbyteries. In order to bring the matter properly before the Assembly, the committee also submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Directory for Worship, now before the Assembly, be and is hereby adopted as the Directory for Worship for the United Presbyterian Church of North America.

After some discussion, Rev. Mr. Barr offered a substitute for the resolution of the committee, recommitting the draft of the Directory of Worship to the Committee appointed to prepare it, with instructions to re-write the same with reference to the amendments suggested by Presbyteries; that the book be

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR G. VERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. CEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.

CLERK OF COURT:
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.

RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY, City.

REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Plum Tp.

COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON, City.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin Tp.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.
R. A. COLVIN, 2, City.
WILLIAM PETER, Ross Tp.
GEORGE Y. McKEE, North Fayette Tp.

THE FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

Both the Fenians and the British authorities are doubtless disappointed in the prompt interposition of the Administration at Washington to prevent raids from this side of the line into Her Majesty's Provinces.

The Fenian leaders have boasted loudly of a friendly understanding existing between them and the President. Indeed, some of them have gone so far as to assert that the President was a Head Centre, and instead of maintaining a dignified neutrality, would afford the Fenians all the encouragement and aid he could, even to the verge of war with Great Britain.

The British authorities were fearful such might be the fact. During our civil war the Canadians afforded the rebels not simply an asylum, but also a nest in which to hatch the most monstrous conspiracies, and points from which to launch expeditions forbidden by all the rules of honorable warfare, against our cities and towns. Wholesale robberies, arsons, and poisonings were there contrived; and from thence emissaries were sent out to execute these nefarious schemes. The Canadian officials knew what was going on, and not simply winked at the infamous plots, and encouraged the prosecution of them by proffering impunity. They made good their proffers. The St. Albans raiders, who were nothing but a gang of thieves and robbers, were sheltered from punishment by the bold and definite action of the Provincial Courts. This department of the officials was exactly accordant with the sentiments prevailing among the masses of the population.

What made this unfriendliness the more detestable was the remembrance of the magnanimous manner in which our government acted in 1837, during the Canadian rebellion, to prevent the invasions of armed sympathizers from this side. In view of the miseries from which our government saved the Canadians in that crisis, we had a right to expect, beyond the requirements of international comity, that special pains would be taken, by the Canadian authorities, during our rebellion, to prevent raids upon us over the northern frontier. We utterly miscalculated. British officials, ignoring alike the dictates of gratitude and the demands of honor.

Still, we are glad the Administration is rigidly adhered to the line of its acknowledged duty. It cost an effort, perhaps, to overcome the suggestions of revenge; but there is a nobleness in the attitude of a nation capable of such self-command. The compensation gained fell for the gratification to be derived from the most complete retaliation.

THE RIGHT TO A VOTE.

The people of West Virginia, by a recent vote, have adopted a Constitutional Amendment providing that rebels shall not exercise the right of suffrage in that Commonwealth. With this regard the Conservatives are not pleased. If they admit that Crime worthy a confiscation of property, they do not concede that Treason is the highest Crime known to the law, or any Crime at all.

But they should remember how decidedly they have denied the power of Congress to regulate voting, how persistently they have urged that this was one of the reserved rights of the States, how strongly they have maintained that the right of Suffrage is not natural, and may be withheld from women, negroes, aliens, and other classes without any infraction of immutable justice.

The people of West Virginia having taken the Conservatives at their word, they ought not to complain. But another consideration enters into this case. In the month of July, 1861, the Convention of Virginia, which represented both the present States of that name, passed an ordinance in these words:

"That any citizen of Virginia holding office under the Government of the United States after the 31st of July, 1861, SHALL BE FOREVER BANISHED FROM THE STATE AND BE DECLARED AN ALIEN ENEMY, and that any citizen of Virginia hereafter making, taking to represent the State or Virginia in the Congress of the United States, should, in addition to the above penalties, BE CONSIDERED GUILTY OF TREASON AND HIS PROPERTY BE LIABLE TO CONFISCATION."

What the loyal men of West Virginia have now done, is mildness itself in comparison with what the rebels, in the height of their power, did by them. The men who passed that ordinance or justified or excused it after it was passed, ought not after no wail at what has now been done in amending the Constitution of West Virginia.

BEFORE the rebellion it was common for Southern men to claim slavery to be a necessity, and an ordination of nature, on the ground that white people could not perform manual labor in that section of the country. They failed to see that other and higher law, that wherever a particular race cannot, from climatic reasons, perform the ordinary duty of life, of earning daily bread by the sweat of the brow, there that race has no right to be. If it exists there, it has intruded itself, where the Creator never intended it should go. But they made this claim, and probably wheedled themselves into the belief that it had a good foundation. The war and its results have dissipated this fallacy—and a healthier tone of opinion is growing up. As an indication, we take this from the Huntsville, (Ala.) *Advocate*:

"A great change in the opinions of the Southern people has taken place, and we now favor and desire and invite immigrants from all quarters to come among us to help restore and build up our waste places and give us again a prosperous state. Population is wealth. Population is security. Population is strength. Population is independence. Population will settle the vexed question in this region."

Sound sense permeates every sentence of that paragraph. It points to the ultimate and effectual settlement of present difficulties. The Southern States have immense natural resources. Now that slavery is abolished, and labor is no longer a mark of degradation, millions of white immigrants will pour into them, rebuild the waste places, develop untold wealth and prosperity, and lay anew, on the basis of universal liberty, the foundations of social and political society. Old things will pass away, and all things become new.

THE NEW LAW DISFRANCHISING DESERTERS FROM THE DRAFT.

Governor Curtin has approved the following bill, and it is now a law of the Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, it shall be unlawful for the judge or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots, from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such judges and inspectors of election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive, any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, he shall, for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship, and disqualified as aforesaid, shall, at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof, and offer to vote, a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons, deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, or shall persuade or advise any such officer to receive any ballot or ballots from any person deprived of citizenship, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General of this Commonwealth to procure, from the proper officers of the United States, certified copies of all rolls and records, containing official evidence of the fact of the desertion of all persons who were citizens of this Commonwealth, and who were deprived of citizenship, and disqualified by the said act of Congress of March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and to cause to be recorded and preserved, in books to be provided and kept for that purpose, in this office, full and complete exemplifications of such rolls and records, and cause true copies to be made thereof, and furnished to the clerks of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, accurate duplicates or exemplifications of such rolls and records, embracing the names of all such disqualified persons as had their residence within the limits of said counties respectively at the time of their being marked or designated as deserters, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to preserve in books to be kept for the purpose all such copies and exemplification of such rolls and records so furnished, and to allow access thereto, and furnish certified copies or extracts thereof, on request, in like manner as is required in case of other records.

SEC. 6. That a certified copy or extract of any such record, from the clerk of a court of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be prima facie evidence, before any election board, of the fact of desertion and consequent disability and disqualification of such elector. *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful willfully to use or present as evidence any fraudulent or forged paper, purporting to be a certified copy or extract as aforesaid, or shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and be punished in like manner as the offenses prohibited by the second, third and fourth sections of this act are punishable.

SEC. 7. That in the trial of all cases arising under this act, it shall be the duty of the courts trying the same to inquire into and determine any question of fact, as to alleged desertion involved therein, upon proofs furnished by exemplifications or extracts from such rolls and records, duly certified by the proper clerk of a court of quarter sessions, which are hereby made evidence thereof, and also from such proofs by parol as may be given in evidence by either party: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act, so far as applicable, shall apply to persons who voluntarily or without any kind of duress or constraint enlisted in the rebel service.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate.

WONDERFUL RESTORATION.—Anna Cora Ritchie, in a letter from London, says:

"The faded beauties who cling to their vanquished charms have taken great interest in the sudden rejuvenation of Miss Burdett Coutts, under the hands of the wonderful Restorer, Madame Rachel. Miss Coutts, it is said, had to pay £400 before she commenced the baths with which the process of rejuvenation begins. After going through the regular course of treatment, Miss Coutts dawned upon the fashionable world with the "layers" of some twenty birthdays rolled off from her person. Her hair not dyed, but restored, and growing anew, her defective complexion clear and soft—the lines which tell such tales of the workings of the human heart and human brain smoothed out, and the impress of time suddenly effaced from her general appearance." Miss Ritchie neglected to add that Miss Coutts was four hundred pounds lighter—in pocket.

—Daniel Kanoyer was stabbed to death in New Albany, at a drinking saloon, in a quarrel of his own creation. Oscar Gallagher was the murderer.

PUBLIC HONORS TO TRAITORS.

On Monday of last week, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS submitted to the House of Representatives the following resolution, on which he called the previous question:

WHEREAS, It has been publicly declared by the supreme executive authority of this nation, in accordance with the dictates of sound wisdom, the best instincts of humanity, and the undoubted sentiment of the people of the loyal States, that treason should be made odious, and traitors not only disgraced, but impoverished; and whereas it is represented that while no traitor who has survived the chances of the battle-field and escaped the retribution due to his crimes, at the hands of the loyal soldiers of the North, has been otherwise punished than by the award of public honors or the remission of disabilities to qualify him for the enjoyment thereof, the memories of the traitor dead have been hallowed and consecrated by local public entertainments and treasonable utterances in honor of their crime, which have not only been tolerated by the national authorities, but in some instances approved by closing the public offices on the occasion of floral processions to their graves, while the privilege of paying like honors to the martyred dead of the armies of the Union who perished in the holy work of punishing the treason of those who are thus honored, and restoring the Union of our fathers, has been denied to the loyal people of those communities by the local authorities, with the connivance or consent of the military or civil agents of this Government; and whereas the encouragement or toleration of such enormities is of pernicious and dangerous example, insulting to the living soldiers of the Republic, as well as to the memories of the dead, and calculated to make loyalty odious and treason honorable, and to obstruct, if not entirely prevent, the growth of such a feeling as is essential to any cordial or permanent reunion of these States. Therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform this House whether any of the military or civil employees of this Government, within the State of Georgia or any of the other rebel States, have in any way countenanced or assisted in the rendition of public honors to any of the traitors, either living or dead, who have been waging a parricidal war against the Government, in commemoration of their great crime, either by closing their offices on such occasions or making other favorable public demonstrations in connection therewith; and further, whether the privilege of doing like honors to loyalty at the graves of the Union soldiers who have perished far from their homes and kindred has been, in any instance, obstructed or denied by the rebel authorities, with the concurrence or acquiescence of the officers of this Government.

Mr. NICHOLSON objecting, the resolution laid over until yesterday, when it came up in order, and passed.

The preamble to this resolution is specially significant.

Col. Scott in Death.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus pictures Col. Scott after death:

At eight o'clock this evening Colonel Hill took me into the death chamber of General Scott, where the body still lay unattended. The parlors of Reg's Hotel made history by this grand demise, were quite filled with quietly chatting but not dispirited guests, who sat in groups or paced pensively to and fro. Hushed for these past few days, the voices of the busy ante-mortem days seemed to have left the place. Only a few persons were in the chamber of death when we entered it. Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Adee, from Hemlock street, in the same building, Mrs. Ware, from Ware street, in East avenue, Mrs. Dawson, from Fayette street, and Mrs. E. B. Franklin, City comptroller, were present. Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Adee were the watchers of the night. Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Dawson and Mrs. Franklin had come in the morning to relieve them. Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Adee had been with the General since his death. Mrs. Hamilton had closed his eyes and composed his features. Mrs. Hayes had washed the body and Mrs. Adee had dressed it in the uniform of a Major General of the United States Army. The General lay in his bed, with his head resting on a pillow, and his body covered with a sheet. His face was calm and peaceful, and his features were not distorted by the pain he had suffered. His hands were folded on his breast, and his whole appearance was that of a man who had died in his sleep. Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Adee were sitting in the room when we entered it. Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Adee had been with the General since his death. Mrs. Hamilton had closed his eyes and composed his features. Mrs. Hayes had washed the body and Mrs. Adee had dressed it in the uniform of a Major General of the United States Army. The General lay in his bed, with his head resting on a pillow, and his body covered with a sheet. His face was calm and peaceful, and his features were not distorted by the pain he had suffered. His hands were folded on his breast, and his whole appearance was that of a man who had died in his sleep. Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Adee were sitting in the room when we entered it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

CARR McCANDLESS & CO.,
(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood St.,
(Third house above Diamond Alley.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,
Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the Eastern markets with a large and well selected stock of
FINE WOOLEN GOODS,
Peculiarly adapted to GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

C. BARNARD'S
PENS
Are for Sale by
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
AND
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF CURLING, ROBERTSON & CO. was dissolved on the first day of January, by the death of MORGAN ROBERTSON. The undersigned will settle and adjust all claims due to said firm, and has transferred his interest therein to George Albree, assignee of A. R. Curling, who will continue the business under the name of
GEORGE ALBREE,
EDWARD DITHRIDGE.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street,
Invite the attention of buyers to their
LARGE STOCK OF
House-Furnishing Goods.

PROPOSALS FOR GRADING AND PAVING.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY ASYLUM BUILDING, June 2d, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for Grading and Curbing the following streets, viz: Penn avenue, from Ninth avenue to Negley avenue; Ridge avenue, from the present western terminus to Negley avenue; Hamilton avenue, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Negley avenue, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Bayard street, from Pacific street to Negley avenue; Pacific street, from Bayard street to Negley avenue; Ninth avenue, from Penn avenue to Negley avenue; Tenth avenue, from Penn avenue to Negley avenue; Eighteenth street, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Twenty-first street, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Twenty-second street, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Twenty-third street, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Twenty-fourth street, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Twenty-fifth street, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Twenty-sixth street, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; Twenty-seventh street, from Penn avenue to Ridge avenue; 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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW IN STORE.

the most complete and best assorted stocks

LADIES' AND MISSES HOSIERY

to found in the city, at very reasonable prices, ther with a full line of

Ladies' Gloves,
Misses Gloves,
Gents Gloves,

LADIES' AND GENTS UNDERWEAR,

In Silk, Merino, Gauze Merino and Cotton. A complete assortment of

Morrison's Star Shirts,

Acknowledged by all to be the best Muslin Shirt in the market.

GENTS' FANCY NECK TIES,
FINE SILK SUSPENDERS,
COTTON AND MERINO HALF HOSE,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS.

Gent's Hemmed Linen Handkerchiefs,

A FULL LINE, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

my30

NEW GOODS

AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

The attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers is directed to the list of arrivals

TO-DAY.

FANS,	NECK TIES,
PARASOLS,	BUTTERFLIES,
SUN UMBRELLAS,	MOURNING GOODS,
BONNET RIBBONS,	STAR SHIRTS,
FINE LACE COLLARS,	PAPER COLLARS AND
FINE LACE HDKFS,	CUFFS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,	LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
BLACK SILK NETS,	SUSPENDERS,
BLACK RUCHE TRIMMINGS,	HOSIERY and GLOVES,
FANCY SILK DRESS BUTTONS,	BLACK SILK MITTS,
BLK GUIPURE LACES,	SUN SHADES,
NEW STYLE GRECIAN PUFFS,	BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,
HEAD NETS, &c., &c.,	&c., &c., &c.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

my23

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER

Large Stock of New Goods

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

Among which may be found

BONNETS IN ALL THE LATE STYLES,
JAPANESE GIPSEY, SUNDOWN, DERBY, SAILOR, SEASIDE and other NOVELTIES in

STRAW HATS.

RIBBONS—desirable shades;
BELTS AND BELTINGS;
ORNAMENTS—SETS AND BUTTONS;
JET AND TRIMMINGS AND BEAD GIMPS;
MEDALLION SETS AND BUTTONS;
GUIPURE AND CLUGNY LACE.

EMBROIDERIES.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SETS;
LINEN COLLARS, SLEEVES AND CUFFS;
LACE TRIMMINGS;
HANDKERCHIEFS of all kinds;
DRESS GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS;
CORDS AND TASSELS;
SHETLAND SHAWLS—all colors;
KID GLOVES—in best makes;
GLOVES AND HOSIERY in every variety;
SKIRTS, DERBY TIES, SUSPENDERS;
PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS;
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS;
BOSOMS AND SHIRT FRONTS;
LINEN ..... do ..... do
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERGARMENTS;
SHAKER HOODS;
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS.

AND A

FULL LIVE OF NOTIONS.

PRICES LOW.

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

my23:awd

DRY GOODS!

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Invite the attention of Merchants to their Spring Stock, which they offer at the lowest Eastern prices for Cash.

Dress Goods, Delaines, White Goods, Flannels, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds.

FARMERS & MECHANICS' CASSIMERES,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, CHECKS,
COTTONADES, &c., &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, Notions of all descriptions.

Particular attention paid to orders.
Newgoods constantly arriving.
Call and examine our Goods and Prices.

115 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON

my15:wf

NEW GOODS!

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

We are now opening an elegant assortment of NEW GOODS, embracing the richest styles of

REAL LACE GOODS,
RICH SILK PARASOLS,
ELEGANT SILK GLOVES,
FINE BONNET RIBBONS,
NEW STYLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
FINE PEARL BUTTONS.

We have just opened a beautiful lot of REAL CLUGGY LACES AND INSERTINGS. We would ask special attention to a new and splendid assortment of

LADIES' BUFF AND WHITE BERLIN GLOVES.
GLOVES in the new Petroleum and Havana Shades.
An assortment of new colors in KID GLOVES.
BLACK LACE MITTS—new styles;
A most complete assortment of
CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE;
GENT'S FINE SHIRTS, DERBY TIES, SCARFS;
COLLARS, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, &c.
LADIES' GENTS' GAUZE MERINO UNDERVEST.

To Merchants and Dealers.

Our Wholesale Department, now well stocked with everything in the NOTION LINE, which we offer to the trade as low as any house East or West.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

Agents for the "BLOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S" BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT at Manufacturers Prices.

my12

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

425,000

HAVANA & PRINCIPE CIGARS,

INCLUDING

Cabanas, Partagas, Flcaro, La Espanola, Prince of Wales, Cabarga, Arguelles,

And a variety of other brands of various sizes and qualities, imported and for sale by

FISHER BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS,

No. 52 S. Gay st., Baltimore.

my23:s97

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,

NO. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge, ALLEGHENY, PA.

Branch Store at Salem, Ohio. my24:b36

R. B. JEFFRIES,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,

No. 6 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and SMOKING TOBACCO of the best quality kept on hand as above. my23:1y36

GEORGE BLUMENSCHEIN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SEGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO,

Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.,

No. 4 Seventh Street,

(Near corner of Liberty.)

my23:b16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

ADVERTISING RATES

Established by the Pittsburgh Press.

STANDING MATTER.

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	3 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 25			
Five times	2 50			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 50			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	30 00	22 00	16 00	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 0

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

(ADDITIONAL ON FIRST PAGE)

The Fenians—What they are Doing—A Gunboat Purchased—Another Detachment left Pittsburgh.

The Fenian circles of Pittsburgh and vicinity are very active and the work of recruiting men for the Irish army goes bravely on. Yesterday morning at daybreak, another detachment of one hundred and twenty-six men was forwarded to Ogdensburg, N. Y., there to receive arms and equipments—and to await the orders of the Fenian Chief. At the depot upon the occasion of departure the wildest excitement and enthusiasm prevailed, and anxious Milesians crowded about the officers in charge of the men, pleading to be accepted and forwarded to the scene of action. Scores were turned away, as the circles have already exhausted their treasury and are crippled in their efforts to reinforce their fighting brethren. It is confidentially believed, however, that heavy returns from the sale of bonds will shortly come in from the country districts. The sale of the Irish Rebublic bonds here in the city is rather slow work, but the brotherhood are not disheartened, and the influential gentlemen having charge of the matter say that thirty thousand dollars worth of their securities in Allegheny county. They also claim to be able to place in the field two thousand more men if they can get a gunboat at this port during the late rebellion. How they will manage to run her out into waters where she can be used against their foe we do not understand, but the Fenians profess to know what they are about, and possibly the iron-clad may turn up to advantage somewhere. It may not be contraband to say that over one hundred thousand rounds of small arm ammunition were purchased by the Head Centre here and forwarded to some point on the frontier. A lot of muskets and springfield rifles were also purchased at this point and forwarded to the same place. Two companies which left here took with them uniforms, which they will appear in when placed in the Fenian ranks. The uniform consists of a black glaze cap, green shirt fancifully trimmed with gold shamrocks, and a pair of black pants with green cord down the side seams. Shod boots complete the outfit. On dress parade the Pittsburgh Fenians will make a very creditable display.

In Lawrenceville, Sharpsburg, Birmingham, and other suburban boroughs, the excitement among the Fenians is about as great as here in the city. Even the country districts are in a semi-war fever, and Canada will be instantly looked for, not only by the Irish, but by all classes of society.

A Pittsburgh Fenian Complimented.

The *Chronicle* special telegram from New York, yesterday, contains the following flattering compliment to Head Center Donnelly, of this city. Dr. Donnelly served as a surgeon in the army for a number of years. His office was directly opposite the *Gazette* building, on Fifth street. The special says:

For a number of long hours on Saturday the wounded of Fort Erie were without surgical aid of any kind, and suffered most intensely without anything to relieve their agony. Dr. Kempson, the Mayor of the town, who was absent when the skirmish took place, was the first on the ground, and was soon followed by Dr. Donnelly, a Fenian surgeon, a former resident of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Blanchard, of Buffalo, who worked harmoniously together, rendering aid to the wounded without regard to their nation. The British soldiers being the most numerous, received the first attention. The Fenian surgeon received great praise from the Canadians and authorities of the town for his kind attention to the wounded men. One amputated leg was prevented from amputating a third by the arrival of the British troops, who, it is said, behaved brutally to the Fenian prisoners. He asked the privilege to remove his wounded to Buffalo, but before he could accomplish his object he was driven from the dock, where he had had his men removed, at the point of the bayonet, and the wounded men were left to suffer in that exposed place without any attention.

Hygien Base Ball Club.

The first game of the new club was played by its own members on Saturday afternoon, on their beautiful grounds at Oakland Park. Five innings were played with the following result:

	R.	B.		R.	B.
Gazzam, c.....	5	3	Umbstatter, c	3	3
Pearson, p.....	3	0	McMeal, p	3	2
Bayne, 1 b.....	5	1	Bayne, 1 b	3	2
Fullwood, 2d b	2	2	Christy, 2d b	0	2
Gorley, 3d b.....	3	2	Ammon, 3d b	4	1
Baker, s s.....	4	1	Ewing, s s	4	1
Taylor, c f.....	5	1	Johnson, c f	0	2
Van Ewer, r f.....	5	1	Snively, r f	3	1
Daley, l f.....	3	1	Batten, l f	2	1
Total.....	32		Total	24	

Run out between bases—Umbstatter, McMeal, Bayne, Ammon and Ewing, by Butterfield; Gazzam, Baker and Daley, by Bayne.

The game was highly spirited and enjoyable. But from an accident which happened to Mr. Van Ewer by which he suffered a fracture of the left arm, every one would have gone home in high spirits. On Sunday we remarked several of the nines limping about on canes, the unusual exercise having got them down and rolled on them.

We would advise the Club to have the grass mown and the ground rolled at once, in order to prevent a repetition of such an accident as happened on Saturday.

Meeting of the 82d Pennsylvania.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the surviving members of the 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, residing in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, was held yesterday at the house of Peter Kalternborn, in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, to take into consideration the making of suitable arrangements for attending the presentation and return of the colors of the various regiments to the Governor of the Commonwealth on July 4th.

General D. B. Williams was called to the chair, and Lieutenant Jacob Mattern, Co. B, was chosen Secretary.

The following Committee of General Arrangements and Conference with the committees of Western Pennsylvania, was appointed.

Gen. D. B. Williams, Lt. H. Schweitzer, Lt. Chas. Kaltenborn, Corporals Poerstel, Weirer, Wagner and Hoyt.

Also the following Committee of Correspondence with the portion of the regiment residing east.

Col. John A. Myers, Co. K. Lieut. Jacob Mattern, Co. B; Lieut. H. P. Callow, A. Q. M.

Adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening, June 5th.

A Pennsylvanian Wanted.

The Cleveland *Herald* gives the following, which we trust will reach the eye of some friend of the departed soldier referred to:

George Wilson, supposed to be a resident of Pennsylvania, was enlisted by Capt. William Kenny of Company B, 8th Ohio Infantry, in June, 1861. Just before the battle of Gettysburg he gave the captain a check for $60. During that memorable engagement Wilson was killed. The captain, now living in this city, has the check, and says there is some back pay and bounty due the soldier. Wilson once informed a comrade, while on picket guard, that he was born in Pennsylvania; that he had been absent from home over six years, and that his parents did not know anything relative to his whereabouts. Captain Kenny is desirous of sending the check to his friends if they can be found.

June Term of the Criminal Court.

The June term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, etc., commenced this morning. The following officers were appointed on Saturday, after—John Patterson, Tipstaves, for Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas—J. R. Larimer, John C. Smith, Warren McIlwaine, Wm. Boston, J. McIlwaine, Robert Neely, M. R. Hartzell, W. A. Wineleston. Reported upon to Grand Jury—John Messner, John Bohoup, J. S. Richardson. These are excellent appointments and give satisfaction to every body having business to transact at the Court.

Desertion.—A young woman named Annie Dalzer yesterday lodged an information at Justice Barker's office, against her husband, John Dalzer, for desertion. It appeared that during the last three months John has been derelect of his marriage vows, inasmuch as in four weeks he has contributed but three dollars toward the support of his wife and child. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Almost Drowned.—A little boy named William Dunseath, fell into the Monongahela river yesterday morning, while playing on the logs above Dam No. 1. A man by, seeing the accident ran to the relief of the boy, who was barely saved from drowning.

We were called upon yesterday by Mr. R. R. Davis, agent for Prince, Walton & Co., proprietors of Roback's Bitters, &c., Cincinnati. Mr. Davis visits our city for the purpose of making sales of their excellent preparations. We wish him every success.

Michael Barrickman, of Monongalia Co., West Virginia, while standing in the door of his residence, was struck by lightning a few days ago, and almost instantly killed.

Suicide.—Anna M. Borland, of Birmingham, an actress, committed suicide in New Orleans recently.

OUR EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FENIAN ADVICES.

Gen Sweeney's Proclamation—Fenian Forces Forming a Junction—United States Revenue Cutter Ready for Action—The Fenian Prisoners—The Ridgeway Fight—The Dead and Wounded—Narrow Escape—Brutality to Fenian Prisoners—American Consul Grossly Insulted—Kingston Reported Captured—Another Raid Expected—General Meade's Operations, &c.

NEW YORK, June1.—A proclamation to the people of British America, signed by T. A. Sweeny, Major General commanding the armies of Ireland, is published here this morning. After reciting the grievances suffered by Ireland at the hands of Great Britain, it states that war is now being made to deliver Ireland from the tyrants, the despoilers and the robbers. It says that Canada is the true point of attack at present, but assures the people that war is not made upon them, but upon the government that rules over them. It appeals to the Irishmen, Frenchmen and Americans in the provinces to rise and aid in the movement.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—There is an unreliable report published in the *Courier* this morning, that a large army under General Sweeny is marching from Sarnia and Windsor to our frontier, and to form a junction with General Lynch.

There were rumors in the city this evening that the Fenians who arrived here on Saturday night were to make another attempt to invade Canada last night. They were under command of General Lynch, of Chicago, who arrived here on the ten o'clock train on Saturday night.

About ten Fenians who escaped capture by the steamer Michigan, will also join these, and they seem to be determined of success. On Saturday night fifteen cases of arms arrived here per American Express, marked statuary. They were immediately taken and stowed away, nobody knows where.

The United States revenue cutter Fessenden, arrived here at 7 o'clock P. M., Saturday, with port holes open and guns shotted. She is now lying at the mouth of Buffalo harbor ready for immediate action.

Contrary to the general notion prevailing yesterday, upon which a great deal of law and logic was wasted, there has been no demand made by the Canadian authorities for the surrender of those prisoners, and the question whether they shall be given up to Canada or held for trial here, as violators of the neutrality laws of the United States, has not been settled at all. It is undoubtedly to vindicate its own outraged laws that the government has secured them.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an invitation having been given to Col. Bowen, commanding the British forces, to meet General Barry and Commander Bryson on board the Michigan, that officer came on board, and after words named together with the British consul in this city, Mr. Hemans, held an interview which is understood to have related to an arrangement for the police of the river, the subject of the prisoners not being mentioned.

In an interview which one of our reporters had with Col. Lowry, yesterday, the latter expressed himself unwilling to say much of the arrival of the Fenian wounded to this city, having no desire to hold them in custody. It any priest from Buffalo desired to bury the Fenian dead or visit the wounded, he should have every facility.

The Fenians of this city express great satisfaction with the conduct of the Canadian militia authorities toward their prisoners.

Colonel Bailey, of this city, who received a slight wound in the breast at Limestone Ridge, was brought safely across to his house yesterday morning, and at last accounts was doing well.

The Fenians captured are held by the authority of the United States Marshal, the rations for them being furnished by the prisoners.

The United States military and naval forces act simply as a guard. The prisoners will be detained on board the transport until further orders from Washington. It is supposed they will be removed to Fort Porter is unfounded. No communication is permitted with the prisoners, and we are unable to obtain a list of their names. We learn, however, that the following officers have been recognized as being on board: Colonels John O'Neil, Owen Starr, John Hoy, Lieutenant Colonels Gerace and John Spalding, Majors Nicholls, Connelly, P. H. Mandy, Tim Leary, John A. Geary, F. Smith, and John Baggerly, Lieutenants Roche, Wm. Maguire, Pat Flynn and J. J. Tyrell.

Colonel Starr, from Louisville, Kentucky, had a narrow escape in the skirmish at Fort Erie, on Saturday last. He was shot twice through the clothes, and once through the left sleeve and grazing the skin. The rent was as clean as if it had been made with some sharp instrument.

We learn that the American Consul was grossly insulted early yesterday morning and fired at by a British officer while standing at his own door. He demanded an apology from the authorities for the insult, and unless it is properly given said that he would complain to his government.

LATER.—There is a rumor in the city that General Sweeny has captured Kingston, but it is not believed, but it is purely sensational. Another raid by the Fenians from this city, is now confidently reported by the knowing ones. The United States authorities are on the alert, and will do all they can to prevent another demonstration.

BUFFALO, June1.—All quiet on the Niagara. The arms of the captured Fenians are on board the Michigan, also their colors and those captured by them at the battle of Ridgeway. Which the latter will be returned to Canada is a question whether they shall be given up to Canada or held for trial here, as violators of the neutrality laws of the United States, has not been settled at all. It is undoubtedly to vindicate its own outraged laws that the government has secured them.

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PH. R. MERTZ.

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, June 4, 1866.

Gold continues firm and advancing, the New York quotations to-day ranging from 143½ to 144¾. Government bonds are reported weak and lower, as compared with Saturday. Mr. P. R. Mertz's New York quotations to-day were as follows: 1881's, 109¾@110; (old) 102, ditto, (new) 102½@103; 10-40's, 97½@98; 7-30's, 102⅝@103; Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad stock, 81½; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, 97½.

Our local money market continues very close. No. 1 paper is discounted at about one per cent a month, and gilt-edge at 9@10. Bank shares firm but quiet, while Insurance stocks are dull and depressed, with but very few buyers. Oil stocks continue weak and neglected, generally speaking, though some few companies are, it is said, receiving more favorable reports from their wells. Columbia is saleable at about 18, with sellers at 18½ to 18¾. We continue to hear of large amounts of Seven Thirty bonds being offered at our banking-houses by parties who are anxious to realize, and desirous of investing in something else.

The advices from the Virginia oil regions continue very favorable. A few days ago we noticed the report of a three thousand barrel well having been struck near "Burning Springs," and to-day it is reported that another "strike" has been made in the same locality, the yield in this case being put down at fifteen hundred barrels. There is no disguising the fact that the Virginia oil country is looking up.

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, June 2:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
May 26	$2,855,249	$742,041
May 28	267,501 11	71,965 01
May 30	210,098 64	87,406 27
May 31	276,245 92	83,553 67
June 1	302,847 50	76,347 50
June 2	386,247 13	30,290 98
Total	$4,338,790 12	$466,870 03

—Government sold in May, through our Wall street brokers, over thirty millions of gold. The fortunate agent in these transactions appears to have been a Mr. Meyers, and his commission, which is acknowledged to have been a handsome amount, was paid in United States Treasury, May 1, $5,076,000; receipts from May 1 to May 26, from customs and deposits for gold notes, $25,968,000; gold interest paid in same period, $3,561,000; sales of gold in same time, $22,500,000. These figures leave a balance in Treasury, May 26, of $18,547,000. It is, therefore, assumed that the sale of gold since May 1 amount to forty millions. Customs will be likely to increase the Treasury balance about $3,000,000 weekly. But nearly three million of the Five Twenty interest still remains unpaid, and in July nine-teen millions gold interest on the sixes of '81 must be paid. $300,000 in gold was received by the steamer from Aspinwall on Thursday.

New York Stock and Money Market

NEW YORK, June 4.—The money market is quiet at 6@7 per cent on call loans. Sterling quiet and firm at 109@110. Gold excited and higher, opening at 144, advancing to 144, declining to 143, and closing at 143¾.

Stock firmer. Erie, 73; Wayne and Chicago, 97; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 116; Chicago and Rock Island, 92½; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Chicago and Northwestern, 56; preferred, 85; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 80; Reading, 100; Hudson, 113; Erie, 63½; New York Central, 98½; Western Union Telegraph, 60; sales of 1581 coupons, 106; do, '68, 104; 5-20 coupons, 102½; 10-40 coupons, 96¼; 7-30s, 103 and seller 102½; Missouri 6s, 78.

At the 4 o'clock open board, Spruce Hill company was quoted at 4; Quicksilver, 57; New York Gold company, 38; Mariposa, 13; Telegraph, 60½; Erie, 64½; Reading, 100; New York, 89½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 95½; Chicago and Northwestern, 56; do, preferred, 85; Government's less active. Freights to Liverpool 5d to 5d higher.

The market for petroleum and mining affairs was steady. Petroleum stocks—Bentley, 4; Belmont and Root, 12; Central, 24; Germania, 11; New York and Allegheny, 3½; Oil Creek, 60; United States, 50.

Mining stocks—Atlantic and Pacific, 4; Consolidated Gregory, 46; Downieville, 3; Smith and Parmlee, 95; Excelsior Copper, 23.

The *Post's* money article says the European news is not as favorable as was anticipated and gold has gone up to 144, opening at 143. Coin is plentiful for delivery, and rates for carrying it from one day to another in the market is easy at 6@7 per cent; Commercial paper quiet at 6@7. Stocks depressed and dull Governments less active, and Railroads droopy.

The Bank Statement is not favorable. The Tribune, with the market for Railroads was lower—New York Central closed at 98; Erie, 64; Michigan Southern, 86; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 80; North Western preferred, 85.

The gold market has been unfavorably affected by the foreign news. The gold from instantly jumped to the conclusion that the intelligence holds further heavy shipments of gold in prospect, which appeared warranted by the tone of affairs among the foreign bankers, and the price rose at once to 144. All that figure there were plenty of sellers and the price stiffened instantly. The market appears to be no very important speculative interest outstanding at present. Loans are made flat. Foreign exchange rules very firm, since there is a large business in sight bills. The Nova Scotia's intelligence has helped to strengthen quotations, but buyers show a disposition to hold off until they get better news by the Africa, which is about due at Halifax.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 2.—The demand for wool continues quite active at this point, and very firm, and in some cases higher prices, and the amount of transactions is limited only by the small supply obtainable. The most desirable staple, both fleece and pulled, is reduced to a very small compass, and hence holders of good lots are firm. Indifferent and poor parcels, likely to be left over, are offering at low figures to close out; but there is no discount on fine, good-conditioned wools, which are rather firmer than during the past fortnight than is agreeable to consumers.

There has been quite an extensive movement in the better grades of pulled wool during the past week, which nearly cleared the market. An advance of 2@3c has been realized on this description, with a strong upward tendency, causing the most of manufacturers to run running their machinery on the production of flannels, tweeds, satinets and other fall woollens, and the supply of pulled wools, which was reported in danger of being exhausted before the finishing of this season, is likely to be exhausted rather prematurely. But for the low water in the mill streams this would have happened still earlier.

We already hear of some little dickering in the new wool crop, but the results are without much significance. In some parts of the west a few early fleeces have grown in May, at rather a low figure; but the shearing of thorough bred stock will not become general for a week or two to come.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 225,000 pounds, at a range of 65@75 cents for fleece, and 60@65c for the various grades of pulled.—*Bulletin.*

New York Dry Goods Market

NEW YORK, June 4.—The market to-day is firm and steady at last week' prices. Brown sheetings—Pacific, 21; Lancaster, 20; Live Oak, 19½; Atlantic A, 22½; Appleton A, 22½; do B, 21; do C, 19; do, D, 19; Atlantic A, 24; do, B, 23; do C, 21½; Augusta A, 24; do, B, 23; do C, 21½; Brandywine, 22; Howard, A, 22; Lawrence, B, 22; do, C, 21; do, D, 19½; Lonsdale, 28; Lonsdale, A, 25; Cambric, 32; Androscoggin, B, 24; do, C, 22; Indian Orchard, A, 22; Laconia, B, 22; do, C, 21; do, D, 19½; Pepperell, 9-4, 40; do, 8-4, 34½; do, 7-4, 30; Nashua, N, 24; do, R, 23; Portsmouth, 24; Boott, C, 22; Hill, 22; Salmon Falls, A, 24; do, C, 22½; Shaw, 22; Tremont, A, 24; do, B, 23; do, C, 21½; do, D, 19½; Utica, 22; Wamsutta, A, 24; do, B, 23; do, C, 21½; do, D, 19½; Jamestown, 22; Langdon, 22; Naumkeag, A, 22½; do, C, 20; Newburg, Port, 24; New Market, A, 24; do, B, 23; do, C, 21½; Mills, 24; Palermo, 24; Palmer River, 22½; Red Band, A, 20; do, B, 17; Reynolds, A, A, 22; Staten, 29; Stateville, 19; Suffolk, 20; Tiverton, 32½; Waltham, 24; Wamsutta, 55; Winslow Company, 26; Top, 20.

New York Produce Market

NEW YORK, June 4.—Cotton pretty steady at 32@40 for middling; holders generally refuse to take lower rates. Flour rather more steady to-day; sales 9,000 bbls; State, $8,45@9,90 for low to fair extra; $9,90@10,00 for fancy; Ohio, $9,90@10,00 for low to fair extra; $10,00@12,00 for fancy do. Whisky quiet at $2,27 for western. Wheat quiet and rather more steady, at $2,30@2,39 for new No. 1 Milwaukee; $2,40 for No. 1 Chicago spring; $2,50@2,55 for white Wisconsin; $2,60 for winter red western; $2,61@2,65 for white Wisconsin. Rye firmer, at $1,08 for Wisconsin. Corn dull, closing quiet and scarcely so firm, with little advance in freights; sales at 1,000,000 bushels, at 90@91c for mixed western, and 92@93c for white western, and 93@94c for yellow western; 94@95c for old do. Coffee is dull. Sugar 30@c active and higher. Molasses 60@65c. Molasses quiet and steady. Petroleum dull at 20½ for crude, and at 40 for refined in bond. Pork heavy and unsettled at $23,75@24,00 for new mess, closing at $23,75@24,00; old prime $21,25@21,50; new prime bbls, new mess, for June, July and August, seller's option, at $20,00@20,50; new mess, $23,00@23,50. Beef steady at $9@10 for new plain mess, and $21,50@24,50 for new extra mess. Plain Beef firm at $7@9. Cut Meats steady at 12@13c for Shoulders and 17@18c for Hams. Lard firmer at 16@16½. Bacon dull. Butter quiet at 25@35 for Ohio and 29@42 for State. Cheese dull at 18@20.

Buffalo Market

BUFFALO, June 4.—Flour steady. Wheat scarce, firm, quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and unchanged, at 86c for No. 1 Mixed. Oats firmer; Chicago held at 75c for No. 1, and 74@74½c bid. Barley and Rye nominal. Pork, $31,00. Lard, 22@c. Whisky nominal. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c. Corn, 12c; Oats, 7½c. Canal Exports—Flour, 50 bbls; Wheat, 15,228 bush; Corn, 120,000 bush; oats, 16,280 bush. There is a flood on the canal, declared to be unfathomable, inundating the Buffalo ice water, rendering navigation impossible. It is subsiding to-day, and nine days from Oswego, sailing June 24? Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 262,500 bush; Corn, 1,367,238 bush; Oats, 28,431 bush; Rye, 5,321 bush.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat unchanged. Whisky firm, at 22½ in bond; 32 duty paid. Provisions firm. Mess pork held at $21,25@21,50 with no buyers at over $21. Lard dull, at 22c. Gold 143.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 4, 1866.

The produce markets were moderately active to-day, as there is a continued fair local demand for nearly all of the leading commodities, but in values there has been no change worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Wheat is firm and in good demand at $2,20@$2,25 for Northwestern and Ohio. Oats a little dull, and in good supply, sales of car lots in elevator, at 56; and small sales from store at 60. Corn is selling at 80 to 82, on track, for shelled. Prime Spring Barley commands $1, and does some sale. Barley wheat may be quoted at $2,20@2,30 per bush.

FLOUR—Is firm, with a continued fair local demand at last prices, remain unchanged, at $10,50@11 for Spring Wheat; $11,25@11,50 for half Spring and half Winter, and $12,50@13 for all Winter Wheat. Sale of 100 bbls "Allison" at $11. Rye Flour is selling at $8,50@9,75.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm, but unchanged at 15@16½ for Shoulders; 17@17½ for Ribbed sides; 21@22 for Plain Sugar Cured Hams, and 23@23½ for Canvassed do. Lard is quiet and unchanged at 22@22½ for prime city, and Mess Pork is held at $23,50@$24.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged. Receipts light. Sales of car lots at $2,25@2,50 per bush, and $3,00@3,50 per bbl, according to quantity. Sale of 1 car Peach Blows, in bulk, at $1,10 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples may be quoted at 11 to 12c for common, and 13@14c for prime bright. Sale of 10 bbls Peaches (quarters and halves mixed) at 10, and 17 bbls halves at 13.

MILL FEED—Sale of 50 tons common Middlings at $19,00, and 1 car at $1,40 for Seconds, and $1,70 for Middlings.

BUTTER—Dull and nominally unchanged. Receipts light, but not as good as it ought to be for the season. Sale of 200 lbs, in small lots, at 25@27c per lb.

EGGS—Were moderately active to-day, and a common report pretty liberal transactions at 15@16.

CHEESE—Prime Western Reserve and Hamburg may be fairly quoted at 16@18.

PICKLES—Sales, in vinegar, at $1,30.

PIG LEAD—Is quoted in lots of 10c.

BEANS—Prime White Beans are scarce and in demand—would sell readily at $2 per bush.

OIL—Sales of No. 1 Lard at $1,35@1,35.

HAY—Is selling in a regular way at scales at $24 to $25,00 per ton—the latter figure only for strictly prime Timothy.

SORGHUM—Dull; sales of prime at 55@60.

HOMINY—Sales at 3½@3¾c per lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 4, 1866.

CRUDE—The transactions in Crude were unusually large in the aggregate to-day, reaching several thousand barrels, but there is no improvement to note in the general tone of the market, and prices are barely maintained. Sale of 900 barrels, to arrive, at 14, 450 at 14, 300 at 14¼, and 50 bbls @5 to 37 gravity, at 14½. Buyers for 1,000 bbls at 14¼@14½, and 500 bbls at 14¾, while 1,000 bbls could be sent per gallon above the market at present. There seems to be little or no demand for Pittsburgh deliveries, and the shipping movement limitations.

ARRIVALS—The wharfmaster reports the receipts of oil within his jurisdiction during the week ending on Saturday last as 2,423 bbls. The arrivals reported to-day, were as follows:

Fisher & Bro	10,000	W. Hildeman	200
Ohio Vigan	400	W. D. Curran	150
Jas Wilson	400	Fleming & Bro	75
J. C Vaidlook	350	Wade Hampton	75
Fawcett & Bro	350		
Total			13,050

Boston Fish Market.

BOSTON, June 2.—Mackerel are mostly sold out of first hands, and rates nominal except for small lots, which are free—selling to-day at $19,00@20,00 per bbl. We note small sales of Bay No. 1at $18,00@20. No. 2 are nominal at $15,00@16, and No. 3 at $13,00@16. A lot of new No. 2 has been received here and sold at $20 per bbl. Alewives are dull and firm at $5 per bbl. Pickled herring are firmer at $2,50@3,50 per bbl for common and Labrador; smoked herring are selling at 10@12c per lb for No. 1 scaled. Salmon, 500 tres, including about all on the market at $18,00 per tre.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet at $2,04@2,05 for No. 1, and $1,90@1,93 for No. 2 Spring. Oats quiet, at 46@c for No. 1, and 42c for No. 2. Provisions firm. Highwines steady, at $2,27 in bond. Freights steady for Corn to Buffalo. Receipts—7,000 bbls of flour, 22,000 bush Wheat, 13,000 bush Corn, 11,000 bush Oats. Shipments—15,000 bbls Flour, 11,000 bush Wheat, 31,000 bush Corn, 222,000 bush Oats.

Butter in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—With increased supply the market has ruled dull, and prices lower. Extra Creamery, 35c; fine do, 30@32c; choice Ohio yellow, 18c; Dirkins, 22@25c for Northern Ohio; fresh Glades 25@26c; prime yellow only saleable. Franklin Street Roll 26@28c; butter for shipping, No. 1 Roll 20@22c; little more worthy of notice. Market closed to-day dull.

Philadelphia Market

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Coffee dull, only 1,000 bags of Rio in first hands. Flour very dull. Wheat quiet; spring, $2,20; white, $2,80@2,85. Corn buoyant; yellow, 90c. Whiskey unchanged. Provisions steady. Beef—sales 100 head at 11@12c per lb. Hogs—sales 2,000 head at $13,00@13,50 per 100 lbs, net.

Baltimore Market

BALTIMORE, June 4.—Flour firm. Western Extra Wheat, $15, to $16 for Family. Red and white Corn dull; White, 93@95c; yellow, 92@93c. Oats steady. Provisions firm, with advancing tendency. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull; Rio unchanged. Whiskey, $2,26.

Milwaukee Market

MILWAUKEE, June 4.—Flour dull and declined 25c. Wheat unsettled, at $1,76@1,77 for No. 1. Corn declined 1c. Oats dull. Receipts—1,000 bbls flour; 74,000 bu Wheat; 2,000 bu Corn. Shipments—5,000 bbls flour; 10,000 bu wheat.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Cotton dull. Flour, Wheat and Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull and lower. Unchanged. Barley—Four Sixes held at 1,95@2,00; Shoulders, 14½, without buyers. Other articles unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO June 4.—Flour steady at $10,25@11 for Red Winter; $15 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; Milwaukee Club $1,55. Corn held at 74@75c for Old No. 1. Canal Freights—Flour 90@95c; Wheat 9c; Corn 9c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. June 4—1 car corn, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 1 car wheat, 190 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 60 bbls flour, 5 cars barley, Shomaker & Lang; 100 bbls flour, 1 car barley, A. E. Negley; 200 bbls flour, 3 cars barley, Shomaker & Lang; 100 bbls potatoes, 1 car corn, H Rea jr; 200 barrels flour, Jenkins; 1 car metal, John Moore & Sons; 1 car metal, Kelly & Phillips; 1 car metal, Culp & Shepard; 50 bags mill feed, A J Hagan; 24 bbls flour, W Barron & co; 25 doz pails, Wall & Wilson; 25 do do, Jas Wood & Co; 1 car Memphis & Harper; 2 cars barley, Spencer & McKay; 4 bags seeds, J Mayzie; 2 boxes butter, H Bausman; 2 bbls tobacco, Bell, Bahnestock, Son & co; 2 cars metal, R C Loomis; 2 do stave, Gaffney & Hill; 250 bbls flour, Knox & McKee; 1 car wheat, Shomaker & Lang; 2 cars metal, Jas Wood & Co; 1 car metal, Kelly & Phillips; 1 car barley, Culp & Shepard; 2 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 25 sacks oats, Markle & co; 1 box cheese, R Baird & co; 1 car metal, Jenkins, A & co; 4 do do, Spear & Hunter; 1 car metal, T M Hatton & co; 25 sacks wool, Reed & Grundy; 100 bbls flour, Newcomer, Gee & co; 184 sacks mill feed, Knox & McKee; 200 bbls flour, Sherrick & co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

June 4—65 bxs cheese, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 9 do do do, J E Caufield; 30 do do do, C C Baisley; 25 sks clover seed, Kirkpatrick & Bro; 25 bxs cheese, Seghinger & Vosk amp; 25 rolls linoleum, J T Stockdale; 24 bills chairs, A Milliken; 6 do do, Lemon & Weise; 1 car barley, J Rhodes; 35 masses copper, T M Howe; 1 car barley, Smith, Sims & co; 1 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 1 car lumber, Kelly & co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R.

June 4—1 car corn, R Knox & Son; 1 do do oats, Neal & Ritchart; 1 do do, H Rea jr; 1 do do, Ammon; 1 car wheat, E R Leland; 1 do corn, J & W Fairley; 80 bbls and 80 sks flour, Bain & Riddle; 1 car staves, J D Wood & Co; 2 do do, H Parker; 50 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 1 car corn, Neil & Ritchart; 5 tcs beef, J H Parker; 85 bbls, Coon & Skiles; lot smalfries, A Herbert & co; 6 bbls pork, Lemon & Weise; 100 bbls pearls, McKee & Bro; 30 pkgs fish, John Floyd & co; 3 bbls eggs, M W Banking; 6 do do, W P Beck & co; 1 keg butter, 3 pkgs meat, Jamison, Bonnell & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 4—1 car potatoes, Owens, Kennedy & Harper; 2 do millfeed, Stewart & co; 100 bbls flour, Knox & Son; 1 car staves, J J Raiva; 1 do do, J Meyer; 182 sacks feed, Kennedy & Bro; 100 sks flour, Stewart & co.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river still continues to recede, with about four feet three inches water in the channel, by the pier marks last evening. At Oil City, the Allegheny river was reported falling yesterday forenoon, with thirty inches in the channel, but as heavy rains are reported as having fallen there on Saturday and Sunday, another rise is confidently predicted. Heavy rains also fell on the Monongahela river on Sunday, and a rise out of that stream would not be at all unexpected. Upon the whole, the indications for a June freshet are favorable, and we should not be at all surprised if a considerable quantity of coal found its way down during that month. The weather continues cloudy and warm, with frequent showers of rain. Business at the landing may be classed as fair, but not as good as it ought to be, considering the season of the year.

The arrivals include the New State, from Gallipolis, and the Buffalo No. 2, from Oil City. The New State, from Cincinnati, may be expected in to-night or to-morrow.

The Cella has been withdrawn from the Parkersburg trade, and has resumed her old place in the Pittsburgh trade. The Lily Rees No. 2, was making preparations to leave for Oil City last evening, but had about all the freight she could take on board with water enough.

The Emlen Heath, after a short rest on account of low water, left yesterday at noon for Parkersburgs to which point she will continue to run regularly as long as the weather will allow.

The competing boats Chieftain and Fayette were due at the Monongahela wharf last evening from Brownsville, but not as good as it ought to be, considering the season of the year